During our visit the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded during stays in the principal towns were as follows :— 132

	Dates inclusive.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Mukalla	31st October to 8th November ..	86·8	75
	21st to 30th December	83	74·5
Shihr ...	30th to 31st December	80·2	73·2
Du'an ...	11th to 13th November	78·8	70·3
Shibam ...	17th to 20th November	84·2	66·8
	21st to 24th November	78·1	62·3
Tarim ...	21st November	75·9	72·9
	2nd to 5th December	88·5	70·3

The lowest temperature we recorded in the whole trip was 37·3 at 6.45 a.m. on 29th November at Sih Risidat al Kathîr. The highest was 88·5 at 4 p.m. on 5th December at Tarim.

The States of the Hadhramaut.

In Article I of the Qu'aiti-Kathîri agreement of 1918 it is stated that the Qu'aiti Sultan and the Kathîri Sultan " recognize that the province of Hadhramaut shall be one province, the said province being an appanage of the British Empire under the Sultan of Al Shahr and Mukalla." This agreement appears *in extenso* in Appendix II. By it the Kathîri agreed to accept as binding on him the treaty of 1888 between the Qu'aiti and the British Government, which extended British Protection to Mukalla and Shihr and their dependencies, and also accepted the abitration of the British Government in the settlement of future disputes. 642 643

The Qu'aiti state of Shihr and Mukalla is one of the most important of the Sultanates and Chiefdoms forming the Aden Protectorate. The Sultan receives a nominal stpend of Rs.60 a month from British funds and is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. The present Sultan, His Highness Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, succeeded his uncle in March 1936. He is recognized as being the ruler of the whole country, but that part of it defined as being Kathîri is autonomous in its domestic affairs and is ruled over by Sultan 'Ali bin Mansur. By virtue of the Qu'aiti-Kathîri agreement, negotiations with the Kathîri sultanate are conducted through the medium of the Qu'aiti Sultan. 642 631

It is necessary, however, to avoid the impression that all the country included in the term Hadhramaut is ruled by Qu'aiti or Kathîri in the same way as obtains in more advanced countries, for such is far from being the case. In both Sultanates there are a number of towns or districts where the Government is absolute, and the central Government appoints Governors who take full responsibility for the affairs of these places. In some cases there are stretches of country including series of villages which are ruled in the same way, but every now and then will be found autonomous towns and villages. These belong to particular tribes or particular families, and the Qu'aiti or Kathîri Governments have no 642 631 641

say in their administration, nor do they collect taxes from them. From an administrative point of view the inhabitants of these towns are considered as Qu'aiti or Kathīri subjects and on proceeding abroad would be given Qu'aiti passports. In the same way, although members of the various tribes of the Hadhramaut are theoretically either Qu'aiti or Kathīri subjects, they are not directly ruled by the Qu'aiti or Kathīri Governments; the Sultans have treaty relations with the tribes. It may often happen that both Governments have agreements with the same tribe, but, as will be seen later, it is possible to consider each tribe as being subject to either Qu'aiti or Kathīri influence. There is no form of representative Government in the Hadhramaut.

Population.

An informant quoted by Van den Berg estimated the population of the Hadhramaut in 1886 as follows:—

Shibam to Shabwa, including Wadis 'Irma, Duhr and Rakhia ...	20,000
Wadis 'Amd, Du'an, and Al 'Ain	25,000
From Shibam to Tarim	50,000
From Tarim to Seihut	6,000
From north of the main wadi to the desert	15,000
From south of the main wadi to the sea	16,000
Shihr and its environs	12,000
Mukalla and its environs	6,000
Total	150,000

Van den Berg, however, appears to consider this excessive. He gives the population of Seiyun as 15,000, Tarim 10,000, Shibam 2,000, Al Ghurfa 1,500, and 'Einat 1,000.

According to *An Account of the Arab Tribes in the Vicinity of Aden* (1909) the Qu'aiti are estimated at 50,000, including Beduin tribes in the pay of the Qu'aiti, and the Kathīri at 7,000 armed men.

Van der Meulen in *Hadhramaut, some of its mysteries unveiled* gives the following estimates: Shiheir 1,500, Shihr 6,000, Mukalla 12,000, Du'an 20,000 and 1,500 Beduins, Hajarein 3,000, Hureidha 2,000, Shibam 8,000-9,000, Tarim 12,000, Seiyun 12,000-15,000, 'Einat 5,000, and Shibam, Al Qatn, and the villages between, 20,000.

Mr. O. H. Little in his report on the *Geography and Geology of Mukalla* estimates the population of Mukalla at about 10,000, but Mr. H. M. Heald, who accompanied Mr. Little to report on the agricultural resources, was given an estimate of 30,000.

The official estimate of the population contained in the Annual Administration Report of Aden is 300,000. In Mukalla I was given 400,000. Using the estimated figures of population of towns, and of the number of armed men in various tribes, which were given

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Distribution of Trade.

IMPORTS.

439 *British Empire.*

Aden	Bulk of imports.
Berbera	30,000 goats and sheep.
East African Coast	Building poles, simsim, jowari.
Zanzibar	Building poles, simsim, jowari.
Karachi	Flour.
Bombay	Rice.
Mahri Coast	*Wazif, sermai* 10,000 to 15,000 *per annum.*

Persian Gulf.

Basra	Dates, jowari.
Oman	Dates.

EXPORTS.

British Empire.

Aden	Tobacco, 98 per cent., honey, fish products (a little).
Zanzibar	Fish products, *lakhm.*
East Africa	*Safif.*
Mauritius	*Safif* (little).
India	*Safif.*
Colombo	*Hanit* (very little now), *safif.*
Bombay	Honey, fish products.

Foreign countries.

Java	Greatest part of honey crop.
Red Sea Ports	Tobacco, 2 per cent.
China	Shark fins.

CHAPTER X.

THE INTERNAL CONDITION OF THE QU'AITI STATE.

442 In most of the western states of the Protectorate the ruling family is originally of foreign extraction. The 'Abdali Sultan, the Haushabi Sultan, the Upper 'Aulaqi Sheikh, the Lower 'Aulaqi Sultan, the 'Amir of Dhâla, all belong to dynasties founded by men who were originally Governors on behalf of the Imam of San'â and who succeeded in throwing off their allegiance and establishing their independence. The 'Alawi Sheikh, too, is said to be descended from a Governor of the Imam, subordinate to the ancestor of the Haushabi. The Fadhli dynasty is said to be about three hundred years old and Turkish in origin. The Wâhidi Sultan is, according to local account, descended from a member of the Qureish who settled in the country, and the 'Irqa Sheikh is descended from a holy man who settled at 'Irqa and became "canonized" after his death.

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

None of these foreign dynasties appears to be so old as the Yafa'i connection with the Hadhramaut which dates back some four hundred years. It has been seen that the Yafa'is were brought in by the Kathîris as mercenaries about that time ago, and gradually two Yafa'i dynasties arose which became predominant in the country. The passing of the Kasadis in modern times has been already noticed, and so has the establishment of the Qu'aitis as far and away the strongest element in the country. It has also been noticed that other foreigners who established complete or partial authority, such as the Zeidis and the 'Aulaqis, have also passed away.

Amongst the western states above the Yafa'is are not mentioned for they appear never to have been subjected to the Imam of San'â. They are probably the oldest dynasty in the Protectorate and have jealously guarded their inheritance without foreign interference. Although they are exclusive people and dislike any foreign intrusion into their country, they themselves migrate readily, and apart from indulging in business undertakings many of them become mercenaries under foreign Governments, although they usually retain connection with their own country. They are extremely [181] independent individually, and perhaps from this fact arises the anarchical state of Upper Yafa' where every tribesman wishes to be a Sultan. In Lower Yafa', though, the family of the Afifi appear to have succeeded in establishing themselves as really paramount, perhaps on account of the almost superstitious veneration in which the Sultan is held by his tribesmen. But the general tendency of the Yafa'i in his own country is towards disintegration. In their own mountains they appear to be unable to submit themselves to authority. It seems strange at first sight, therefore, that when they go abroad they should be able to achieve success in their undertakings. In their own country they are miserably poor, and yet the country is in many respects more fertile than many parts of Arabia where the people are more prosperous. Not only do they achieve fortune abroad but they reach positions of authority, and, as has been seen, have established one of the strongest dynasties of the Protectorate over a comparatively vast area of country. Perhaps the reason for this success lies in the very fact of almost every Yafa'i considering himself subject to no man but anxious to assert his superiority over others.

Considering, as I have remarked, that many dynasties of the Protectorate are originally foreign, and were foreign at no great distance of time, it is strange that while they have become assimilated to a large extent with the people of their states, the Qu'aitis of the Hadhramaut have remained foreign. While the dynasty itself is modern, I think that the reason is, at any rate partly, again to be found in the character of the Yafa'i. While 'Abdalis, 'Amiris, Fadhlis, and all the rest have long ceased to look on the places of their origin as their homes, the Yafa'i of the Hadhramaut still b ks to his mountains.

Sultan 'Awadh dealt with on the same footing as those of the Hadhramaut. 643 171

Although the Indian connection is not a popular one with the indigenous inhabitants of the Hadhramaut, the dominant Yafa'i section of the population finds no objection to it, and it has in fact been the means of the introduction of a more advanced system of Government than any to be found elsewhere in the Protectorate, with the possible exception of Lahej where the enlightened rule of the 'Abdali dynasty again owes much to external influence, namely, to its close proximity to Aden. It has already been sufficiently indicated that Sultan 'Umar and his brother have been largely responsible for many of these improvements. After travelling in the western part of the Protectorate the contrast between the conditions in the Lower Yemen and those in the Hadhramaut are indeed remarkable. I do not think that anywhere else in the Protectorate the power of one authority is to be found extended over such a large area of country. There is a more than embryonic 642 show of good order and organized Government in Qu'aiti territory 185 on the coast, in the Mukalla and Shihr provinces, and up through the Du'an province to the Shibam province. This much I have seen with my own eyes and have observed the close contact between Provincial and Central Governments. From all accounts the condition is the same in the Hajr province. By his system of political arrangements with the tribes in and around Qu'aiti territory the Sultan has done much to make travel secure and easy. He has an army and police force in which discipline and administration are not lacking.

Apart from this comparatively satisfactory policing of the country, there is a growing tendency to promote educational and other social services in the Qu'aiti dominions, especially in Mukalla and Shihr, and there is in those parts a very colourable imitation of the machinery of western Government.

Although the rule over the Hadhramaut has thus been influenced 642 to a large extent by Indian ideas, and although excessive Indianisa- 177 tion is unpopular with the pure Hadhramaut elements, nevertheless 186 the administration escapes a great deal of unpopularity by its 643 employment of local Arabs and slaves throughout the interior of the country. Even in the Kathiri camp I found that Sultan 'Umar was personally popular, and during his tour through the country he was very well received.

The interior of the Qu'aiti territory is now fast catching up with the coast in its connection with the outside world. Recent 401 years have seen far more visitors enter the interior then ever before and they are universally well received. In addition there are connections in the Shibam province with the East Indies, and in the Du'an province with Egypt, Sudan, and Abyssinia. Everywhere there are connections with East Africa, and these are extensive among the Tamimis where I found some indication of a desire for settled administration.

185 In all this evident progress which is being made one is conscious of a certain amount of wasted energy. There is certainly some indication of the will to give the people of the country those amenities and services which we consider the right of all people, but the achievement falls considerably short of what it should be, not because the will to achieve is not there, but because of lack of knowledge. It is obvious that education is eagerly desired, such facilities as exist are more than taken advantage of, but the few and crowded schools, although they attempt to model their system on that of Aden, are lacking in many things that could be provided without much extra expenditure. Their shoddiness, no less than the fact that the instruction, despite the enthusiasm of the staffs, lacks enlightenment, seems to me to be due to the want of a guiding hand. In the same way though the necessity of a good water-supply is realized the lack of protection to the water-supply argues only an absence of expert advice. These are but samples of the need for help which one can see in every aspect of the Mukalla administration.

CHAPTER XI.

THE INTERNAL CONDITION OF THE KATHĪRI STATE.

• 642 The condition of that part of the Hadhramaut remaining under Kathīri influence is in marked contrast to the large extent of survey under Qu'aiti rule or influence. We have to begin our survey of the situation with an entirely different set of premises. It will already have been sufficiently seen that the Kathīris are probably indigenous to the Hadhramaut, or at any rate so long settled there as to have become in every sense of the word sons of the land in which they live. Their dynasty is therefore a native one. At one time they were far and away the predominant people of the whole country and their influence extended beyond its bounds. Gradually, owing to their introduction of mercenaries, it has become less and less, though the present landlocked position of the Sultanate dates from only recent times.

643 Among the Kathīris we find the usual tribal system of election of a Sultan from the members of a family which has gradually become the predominant one of the whole Confederation. The way in which the tribes of the Shenafir Confederation are related to each other and descended from a common ancestor is shown in an appendix.

642 A Sultan who is head of his tribe but not its ruler is unfortunately only too common an occurrence in Arabia, and the position of the 643 Kathīri Sultan is no anomaly. With the gradual curtailment of Kathīri power, differences between the various tribes and clans of the Confederation have tended to become more acute, and nowadays the actual rule of the Al 'Abdulla is, as will be seen, confined to a couple of towns and a few villages. But this does not

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

mean that his position *vis à vis* the Confederation is wholly negligible. The influence that an individual ruler exerts over a confederation of tribesmen depends to a large extent on the personality of the individual and I found plenty of evidence that Sultan 'Ali bin Mansur is universally respected, admired, and held in affection amongst the Shenafir tribesmen. Even though his word is not universally law his services are much sought in mediation between different factions, and there is no lack of factions in the Confederation. Along the length of the valley from the east of Shibam to the east of Tarim, which is considered Kathīri, village after village is a small city-state on its own. It is difficult to pass from one to another, even now that the motor-car has come, without the traditional *siyar* or escort.

Typical of the situation has been the state of war that has existed for some time between the Āl 'Umar and Āl 'Amr clans. They have centred round the respectably-sized town of Al Ghurfa between Shibam and Seiyun. Five or six years ago some of the tribesmen of the Āl 'Umar started interfering with the inhabitants of Al Ghurfa. Bin 'Abdat, the *'aqīl* of the Āl 'Amr, protested to Salim bin Ja'fer, the *'aqīl* of the Āl 'Umar, and proposed that they should unite to make peace in Al Ghurfa. Hitherto disputes in the town were commonly referred to the settlement of one Sheikh Bā Abūd, but this arrangement appears to have broken down. Bin 'Abdat informed Bin Ja'fer that if he would not help him, he (Bin 'Abdat) would establish control in the town himself. As Bin Ja'fer did not give him support he took action himself and established order. The new state of affairs was not popular, and probably resulted in some further disorder which had its repercussions beyond local limits. At this juncture the Qu'aiti *wazir* came to Shibam and brought pressure on Sultan 'Ali bin Mansur to unite with him and Salim bin Ja'fer in compelling Bin 'Abdat to vacate Al Ghurfa, and retire to his original place outside. Sultan 'Ali bin Mansur marched against Bin 'Abdat with one gun and some troops; Seiyid Hussein, the Qu'aiti *wazir*, also brought a gun and some troops from Shibam, Salim bin Ja'fer brought his own men, and the three forces collected at Al Ghiyel. The town of Al Ghurfa was bombarded, and, as it was described to me, " they had a good battle but without success ".

Seiyid Hussein, the *wazir*, retired after having successfully complicated the issue, and Sultan 'Ali immediately followed suit, leaving Bin 'Abdat and Bin Ja'fer to fight it out together. Both sides entrenched themselves. The elaborate system of fortifications and communication trenches, still visible at Al Ghurfa, reminded me strongly of France. They extend over nearly a mile, and in this small patch of the valley both sides lived an uncomfortable life for several years. Any cultivation that was done was done under difficulties, and the fields could only be approached through trenches. Salim bin Ja'fer enlivened the proceedings by importing a sort of armoured car from Java. This is now derelict

645 of a Municipal Council composed of merchants and notabilities being formed in Mukalla, but it did not seem likely that it would eventuate.

635 The Sultanate is divided into five *liwas* or provinces, Shihr, the oldest, Mukalla, Du'an, Hajr, and Shibam. Each of these provinces is ruled on behalf of the Sultan by a salaried Governor or *Muqaddam*, who has at least one paid clerk. He has direct control over the Qu'aiti towns in his province, and in important ones which are not autonomous there is a sub-Governor responsible to the Governor of the province. Subject to the general orders of His Highness the *Muqaddam* has power to settle any case in the province, but there is an appeal to the *Wazir* and Governor of Mukalla. From the judgments and decisions of the *Wazir* appeal lies to His Highness.

631 There are a number of autonomous towns throughout the Hadhra-
632 maut governed by particular tribes or families, and the Central
635 Government does not interfere in their internal affairs. Relations
642 with the tribes over the country are conducted principally through the Governors on whose towns they economically depend. The Sultan has the two following types of agreements with the various tribes: A. Engagements containing an undertaking to respond to the call of the Sultan in any matter and at any time, and B. Engagements of *bon voisinage* and friendship containing an undertaking to co-operate in matters of mutual interest. These agreements are all written.

The following tribes have A. agreements: Tamimi, Manahil, Ath Tha'yani, Awābitha, Seibani, Beni Hasan, 'Akābira, Muhammadiyin, Sumūh, Al Bab Sura, Hālka, Nūwah, Mahfudh, Makhashin, the Hadhrami Yafa'is, Hāmdi, Beni Daghār, and Bubeish.

The following tribes have B. agreements: Hamumi, Qarzi, Sha'āmila, Bahasan, Ma'āra, Jōhi, 'Awāmir, Ash Shenafir al Kathīr, Mahra, Nahd Rodhān, Sei'ar, Ad Deiyin, Ja'da, Baheith, Namāra Beni Hilāl, 'Awāleq, Hājib Beni Sa'd, Bahanaf, Bā Hanaf Āl al 'Ajaz al Mushafir, Āl Senad al Murqashi, Ba Habāb, Meseiliyin, 'Asārina, Āl Sūeid and Āl Mubarek, Beni 'Utheiman, Bā Babekr and Āl Zaghīb, tribesmen of Sadf, Al 'Amūdi, Ash Shof, Beduins of Shāfila, Āl Beihan al 'Awāmir, Al Khashia al Murqashi, Deiyeb, Qumeish, and Bā Bekr.

661 When there is any doubt as to the loyalty of a particular tribe,
431 hostages have to be provided who are kept in Mukalla prison, at
642 Du'an, and sometimes at Shihr. Hostages may be changed every month. Presents are given and subsidies paid to some of the tribes, and on the visits of tribal *'Aqils* to provincial headquarters they are given presents, and in some cases entertained.

642 The Qu'aiti administration makes no attempt to interfere with
632 tribal usages, but tribal usage does not run in the Qu'aiti towns
and within the area [illegible] decided by what
[illegible]

The Kathīris have no organised Governmental institutions in the accepted sense of the word, though the Sultan and his supporters, including the wealthy Seiyids of Tarim and Seiyun, are very anxious for progress. Sultan 'Ali's state income is estimated at $20,000 a year in respect of Seiyun, Taris and Mariama; $6,000 of this is a direct contribution from the Al Kaf Seiyids, and the remainder consists of taxes on dates and on goods entering Seiyun. The whole sum is expended on state services, for Sultan 'Ali has a private income derived from Singapore. He maintains a force consisting of 200 indifferently armed slave soldiers in Seiyun, and 200 in Tarim. 643 612 651 565

In Tarim the Al Kaf contribute $12,000 a year to the city Treasury. There is a Town Council which organises the local taxation, and thanks to the Al Kaf Seiyids its affairs are said to be run in a very business-like way, for its budget balances. In normal times the political expenditure on maintaining peace between Tarim and the neighbouring tribes is perhaps $4,000 a year, and this is all borne by the Al Kafs. But to this normal expenditure is often added extraordinary expenditure as, for instance, in a case which occurred about May 1934, when Seiyid Bubekr, the second brother of the family, spent $12,000 in settling a dispute between Tarim and the Tamimis. 651 632 565

In Tarim and Seiyun there is a doctor and dispensary, but they are supported by the Seiyids. At the time of my visit, the doctor, a Punjabi, was on leave and such work as was being carried on was being done by a dispenser. No great public use was made of his services. The dispensary costs the Al Kafs about $1,000 a month, and they spend $2,000 a month on charities and roads. As regards their expenditure on communications it should be recorded that they built all the water pools on the caravan route from Tarim to Shihr, that they spent $7,000 on building a pass at Al 'Arsha for caravans, and that Seiyid Bubekr has spent over $180,000 on road making between Tarim and Shihr. 743 565 735 653

The schools in Kathīri territory are almost entirely supported by the wealthy Seiyids. There are two Ribāts, religious foundations, principally supported by *Waqfs* (religious endowments) for the teaching of religion and philosophy. Of these one is in Seiyun and has an attendance of 40 students, and the other is in Tarim with an attendance of 120. The Saqqaf family of Seiyids maintain two schools in Seiyun, one containing 300 boys and seven teachers, the other 100 boys and four teachers, and the Al Kafs, who also contribute to the Ribāts, run two schools in Tarim. One of these formerly had an attendance of 400 boys but it is now only attended by children of the family, numbering 54. The other, a public school, accommodates between 300 and 400 boys. The Al Kafs also run one if not two schools at Khoreiba in Wadi Du'an in Qu'aiti territory. They are, in fact, the only people undertaking educational activities in a wider sense in that province. I believe, too, that they support the private schools in Mukalla and Shihr. 565 871

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remained unchanged through centuries of the past and which was perhaps well suited to periods long ago, somehow or other have to adapt themselves to modern conditions.

That is the problem which Political Officers in a country like the Aden Protectorate have to face: that is to say, they have to give the best that we can offer to the people without doing at the same time harm, which so obviously might accompany our action if we were to press our own ideas too much on a social system so different from our own. That makes it all the more important—in fact, it is essential—that British Officers, Political Officers working in that country, should really understand the people as Mr. Hamilton understands them; that they should study them and specialize in their task, for otherwise it is only too easy to fall into serious errors and mistakes.

The question which remains to be answered is to what extent communities like these tribes can absorb or adapt themselves to these changes and to the conditions which they have to meet. As you know from what Mr. Hamilton has said, the units are very small. In some cases, such as Lahej and Mukalla, we have something approximating to what we regard as a regular government. But in some tribal areas the authority of the sheikh is very small; in fact, in some cases I think Mr. Hamilton would agree that it is practically non-existent. The tribal chief often has little real authority. He is merely one of the family, one of the tribe. The extent to which he can carry his authority depends largely on his personality.

We have also heard how the tribesmen, the landowning tribesmen, who regard themselves as the aristocracy of the country, are not a minority but a majority of the people. I once was talking to an Arab from the Protectorate, and I asked him: "What exactly is the difference between a tribesman and a subject?" He replied very briefly: "Well, a subject has to do what he is told, and a tribesman need not." If the tribesmen are in a majority, that makes it very difficult. I said to him: "What about your own tribe? Have you many subjects there or not?" He replied: "As a matter of fact, in my own particular tribe we have no subjects; we are all tribesmen, and that is what causes all the trouble."

If we want to help these people in matters like assisting them to develop their agriculture, to develop their resources in water (which is a necessary concomitant of any agricultural development), to give them help in medical matters (of which they are badly in need, for there is no such thing as even an approach to a medical service in any part of the Protectorate), to help them in education—I mean an education suitable to them—the first and foremost foundation must be some form of internal security. With so many of these small tribal communities immersed in old vendettas and blood feuds the security in the country is in some parts very slight. You cannot build up anything on a basis of anarchy and disorder, and the question arises whether these small tribal units are capable of establishing enough authority and of getting rid of anarchical conditions sufficiently to meet the needs of the time.

Our neighbour there, the Imam of the Yemen, maintains that many of these tribes are too small to enjoy any forms of independence. He says, in fact, that they ought to belong to him, and he would understand how

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ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1 : General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

647 DURING 1947 the Western Aden Protectorate continued to suffer from a shortage of experienced Political Officers. This position was aggravated by the murder in April of Mr. P. C. Davey, an officer of exceptional ability and experience. In consequence most districts were inadequately manned, with the result that it proved difficult to consolidate the progress of the past few years and in some cases there was some deterioration. The Arab Assistant Political Officers, of whom there are at present seven, have of necessity been the backbone of the Western Aden Protectorate administration during the past three years owing to the shortage of experienced British Political Staff.

631 The Fadhli, Dathina and Subeihi administrations carried on with very little change. The two former show a very much-improved financial position. The Amiri country started the year with the removal after a show of force of Amir Haidera and, after an unhappy year of strife and intrigue, ended it with the establishment of a constitutional form of government.

643 In the Abdali State the death of the Sultan, His Highness Sir Abdul
642 Karim Fadhl bin Ali, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., who has been succeeded by his eldest son, Fadhl Abdul Karim, and who was a sincere and experienced ruler, was much regretted by his people. On the acclamation of his successor a new constitution setting up a State Council was established and is now in operation.

721 In Beihan the Sultan encountered difficulties with the Balharithi tribe in the far north, and the situation had to be settled by air action.

There were trade-route incidents in Quteibi country, in Wadi Hardaba (Radfan), in Mansuri country (Manqa'a), in Marqashi country (Fadhli) and in Rujeili country (Wadi Teim in Radfan), involving losses of life and heavy lootings. Lootings in the Quteibi territory assumed such proportions that it was necessary to restore normality by air operations. The incidents in Marqashi were satisfactorily settled by administrative action. The other incidents still remain to be settled.

2424 On the other side of the picture agricultural development in Abyan has had a most beneficial effect in this southern area in spite of the uncooperative attitude of the Lower Yafa'i Sultan. This attitude led finally to his suspension from office in the Yafa'i as Sahil area of his territory. In contrast, the willing co-operation of the Fadhli authorities in fostering

P.R.O., Colonial Office C-3 (1947) 1949 MM21 Aden
Hadhramaut MM21

the development of agriculture and irrigation in Abyan has been much appreciated. 242

During the latter part of 1947 it was possible to station a Political Officer in the Abyan and Ahwar areas. His presence and the benefit of increased production in the area have contributed to the appreciable success of the Abyan experiment during the year.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate considerable political activity was shown by various sections of the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states. In the former, two parties were formed in March, one the National party and the other the Hadhrami party. The latter is for Hadhrami unity, in which it agrees with the Seiyid party of the Kathiri state, which also showed some liveliness at the start of the year. Later, however, the Seiyids began to concentrate less on the general question of Hadhrami unity and more on the immediate question of escaping from paying double taxation. Several committees were formed with this object and in April a deputation waited on the Resident Adviser, whose answer to them was that it was for the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states to co-operate in the matter of lightening the burden of taxation of their subjects. Later the Seiyids sent a telegraphic plea to the Governor and Secretary of State. 665

Meanwhile the National party remained anti-Seiyid and, on the whole, anti-unity. In April they published a manifesto of their aims on the front page of the Aden newspaper, *Fatat-al-Jezira*.

The Arab cause in Palestine continued to arouse considerable sympathy in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. This came to a head in December after the United Nations Assembly had recommended partition and took the form of processions (without violence) and the opening of subscription lists. Telegrams were sent to the Secretary of State and there was a one-day strike in Mukalla and Sei'un. 664

In both Qu'aiti and Kathiri states democratic changes were made in the administration. In the latter a State Council was formed in April and met for the first time in May: it consists at present of three *ex-officio*, three official and three unofficial members. In June the Qu'aiti State Council Decree was amended to allow the representation of provincial communities with the intention of improving relations between the Government and the provinces. These communities were not previously represented. 646 642

Outstanding boundary disputes between the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states remained unsettled throughout the year. 731

Security continued to be disturbed throughout the year in the north-west on the boundaries with the Yemen and Sa'udi Arabia and to a lesser extent in the Wahidi area on the boundaries of the Western Aden Protectorate. In January the Kazimis looted a caravan on its way to Habban. In March there was a big raid by the Dahin and Abida (Yemeni) on the eastern coastal area. In May the Upper Aulaqi (who owe allegiance to no one) attacked Assaqin in Wahidi; in that month also the Sei'ar 721 619

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Headwaters T MM2

ADEN COLONY

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1: General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

642 THE years 1951 and 1952 were marked by (a) Government penetration
648 into the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom (Maan) at the invitation of the Ruler and the subsequent formation of the United Administration of Maan and Khalifa; (b) the conclusion of two Advisory Treaties with the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and Audhali Sultan (May and July, 1952)
647 and a joint Advisory and Protectorate Treaty with His Highness the Sultan of Lahej; (c) the formation of the Fadhli—Lower Yafa' Health Board; and (d) the formation of the Lower Aulaqi Regency Council in Ahwar (August, 1952).

Politically the period under review was one of consolidation and development of the administrations of the various States in the Protectorate.

438 The Abyan Board did well in 1951 when it sold 9,890 bales of cotton for £867,088. In 1952 the rains were not so plentiful with the result that only 6,300 bales were sold for £725,810.

648 Relations with the neighbouring Kingdom of the Yemen remained difficult in spite of the Modus Vivendi Agreement concluded with it in London in January, 1951. Interference in affairs well inside the Protectorate boundary was a cause of friction.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

622 In the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States the main constitutional advance has been in the setting up of town and village councils to deal with local affairs.

659 Of necessity both Administrations have been preoccupied with
654 measures to combat the threat of food shortage which must always be
653 faced in this region of uncertain rainfall. The States and local author-
245 ities have maintained dumps of grain, which are designed to tide over a period of scarcity before imports can arrive from the coast, and a periodical check is made on resources of motor transport to ensure that distribution of supplies is not held up by failure of camel traffic in an emergency. Positive measures have been taken to increase local food supplies. Funds have been allocated for loans to farmers to purchase pumps to increase areas of cultivation. Schemes for the rebuilding of dams and for flood control have been put into effect. Particular attention has been paid to the rehabilitation of date palms.

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Government and beduin. Many beduin tribes who were inveterate foes of the Qu'aitis have now declared permanent peace with the Government, and said they are "sons of government." The State Government has now a beduin affairs department staffed entirely by local tribesmen, and there is a system of tribal courts. There are many tribesmen in Government service, and the greater number of the soldiers and police are now tribesmen and beduin. In the old days, Hadhrami tribesmen were hardly ever employed in Government and there were very few in the forces. The only effective soldiers were Yafa'is, irregular mercenaries and slaves. Even the Government slaves have now disappeared. There is an African company in the regular army which consists of ex-slaves and Somalis and is employed on guarding an R.A.F. station, and others are employed as Government servants on the same footing as Arabs; the old slaves have been pensioned. All soldiers and police are taught to read and write, and by passing examinations in the military school can and do secure promotion. Enlistment is popular now because of the amenities provided and because a soldier can definitely expect to be more fitted for civil life when he leaves the forces. The status of a military life is very definitely advanced.

Another thing that attracts attention is the development in education. The coastal elementary schools have 1,700 boys in them instead of 300, and the education department is rapidly extending over the interior. There is an intermediate boarding school for 80 boys which opened last year. There is a boarding school attached to the Hadhrami Beduin Legion with 100 beduin boys in it, and another with 24 beduin girls. There are several town girls' schools, the biggest and best being in Mukalla with 150 girls, who learn not only to read and write, but to sew, embroider, wash, and cook. A most interesting experiment has lately been started with a whole village organized as a school, where 300 boys and girls of the serf class—a class which works hard but does very little thinking for itself—are being trained to run their own village and to learn various industries and crafts. Teachers of the Mukalla Government and other volunteers are also teaching adults of the serf class to read and write the language they speak and trying to induce in them some public health consciousness.

On the medical side a hospital is being built in Mukalla, and the sanitary state of the town—which may shortly have a municipality—has been greatly improved.

Of old, Government was mainly carried on by a handful of officials with a Sultan generally in India, but the present Sultan has spent most of his reign in his state and has a state council of officials and unofficials to help him. The executive work of Government is in charge of a state secretary and twenty organized departments.

In the Kathiri State progress has not been nearly so spectacular. The revenue is much smaller and the Wadi Hadhramaut is so divided by the jealousies of Sultans and tribesmen, and handicapped by the unwillingness or inability of the bulk of the seiyids to get together and co-operate, that the Government is not nearly so alive. There is, however, a state secretary at Seiyun and a good deal of the work of a government has been organized.

7 [Qu'aiti State -- Analyst]

10:Jacob G-3 (no date) 1925 MLI Yemen ML 1
Hedhramaut MM2

Y 175 648 Guest-House, where we entertain throughout the year the tribesmen and subjects of the stipendiaries, who are privileged to send recommendatory letters of introduction to secure the required hospitality. If a chief is in our "bad books" we curtail the number of these letters. Some few of the Rulers are entitled to a salute of guns when they enter Aden to see the Political Resident.

H 642 As you are doubtless aware, the Ruler of Aden is a General Officer of the Indian Army, who functions in the dual rôle of Resident and G.O.C. The Resident with his four Political Assistants carry out all the political, administrative and magisterial duties in the British zone. In latter years an officer of the Public Works Department of India has held charge of the Aden Settlement and the Port Trust, and a subordinate official of the Indian Police Force is in executive charge of the Police. The G.O.C. has, of course, his separate Brigade Staff.

Y 795 619 643 There are in the Yemen three different creeds. The sect the least numerically strong is the Ismailiya or Fatimiya, whose *habitat* is in the vicinity of J. Haraz, near Menakha, which stands over 9,000 feet altitude on the road from Hodeida to Sana. The Ismailiya sect harks back to one Ismail, the younger son of the Imam Jafar al Sadik, the grandson of Ali Zain al Abidin, the son of Al Hussein, himself the second son of the fourth Caliph Ali. The powerful tribesmen of the B. Yam, in the province of Nejran, to the east by north from Sana, are also of this faith. They are ruled over by the royal house of the Makarima. Nejran is twenty days' journey from Haraz. During the régime of the Turks the Ismailiya of J. Haraz sect were hostile to the Imam of Sana. Now they are under his survey and amenable to his rule. They hardly count in the hegemony of the Yemen. Their doctrines are akin to those of the "Assassins." The two principal religious persuasions are those of Shafa'i (Sunni) and Zeidi (Shi'a). The Imam of Sana is the head of the Zeidis, who live principally in the Highlands. The Shafa'i Sultans and tribesmen are found in the Lowlands of the "Turkish" Yemen, and the entire inhabitants of our Aden Protectorate are also Shafa'is only. There is not in the Yemen the distinct line of cleavage between Sunnis and Shi'as as we see it in India. The two sects will intermarry, enter the same mosque, and even, on occasion, change from one creed to the other. Owing to Aden's long connection with India, it has been the practice of that Government to look at Aden and Arabia through Indian spectacles. This tendency has warped their judgment when considering the occasional "fracas" between the Arabian Sunni and Shi'a creeds, and has given rise to a considerable amount of misunderstanding. I shall refer to this later on.

Y 725 The Shafa'i (Sunni) sect accept the four immediate successors of the Prophet. The Zeidis give their allegiance to the fourth Caliph Ali and to his sons by Fatima, Al Hasan, and Al Hussein; and they recognize

is enacted by the central authorities in London, day-to-day legislative needs being cared for by local legislation. The Crown, however, reserves for itself the right to legislate in all matters if it so desires. A conflict between imperial legislation and local legislation cannot arise because all local laws may be disallowed by the Crown. A 648 636

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and the Protectorate of[3] Aden is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely advisory Executive Council composed of high government officials. A Legislative Council, created by an Order in Council of November 23, 1944,[4] is composed of four ex officio members, four official members (i. e., persons employed by the Crown), and eight unofficial members (i. e. Aden residents, not employed by the Crown). The official as well as the unofficial members are appointed by the Governor. At the time the Legislative Council was set up, official British circles expressed the hope that at some future date it may contain elected unofficial members. A 636 H 642

The Council must give its consent to all legislation to be enacted for the Colony. Its members have the right to initiate legislation except in tax matters, and in matters which would involve the suspension of any or all of the Orders in Council enacted for Aden. The Governor presides over the Legislative Council and has an absolute veto over the measures it passes. The administrative direction of the affairs of the Colony is in the hands of a Civil Secretary responsible to the Governor. A 636

In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden from India and the India Office to the Colonial Office in 1937, the ties with India were not completely broken. A large amount of British Indian legislation which had been made applicable to Aden continued in force. The judicial organization, moreover, remained closely linked with India, since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lay in the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden. British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

[3] All British colonial governors have the title Commander-in-Chief. This does not imply, however, any actual military command.

[4] S. R. & O., 1944 pp. 1 ff. The London Times, January 7, 1947, p. ?, reported the first meeting of this Council.

A The city of Aden together with the peninsula of Little Aden, the territory of Sheikh Othman, and the Island of 101 Perim thus form a Crown Colony under direct British rule. (5)

A 6421 648 5. The British distinguish between two basic types of colonial administration: direct rule and indirect rule. The former means that the area is administered directly by British colonial officials without any native governmental machinery as is the case in Aden Colony. In the latter case use is made of existing native institutions and many of the actual administrative functions are in the hands of native governments under the control of British colonial officials.

A [101] The islands of Kuria Muria, and Kamaran are also British possessions administered under the control of the Governor of Aden.

This means that no native government whatsoever functions in the area. As a colony, Aden is part of the British national territory and its inhabitants are British subjects. In spite of the transfer of administrative control over Aden to the Colonial Office, the ties with India have not been completely broken. A large amount of British A Indian legislation, which had been made applicable to Aden, con- 692 tinues in force. The judicial organization, moreover, is still closely 671 linked with India since appeals from the Aden Supreme Court lie in the High Court in Bombay. In dealing with any legal case centered in Aden, British Indian substantive and procedural laws have, therefore, to be taken into account.

H 2. The Aden Protectorate. The present organization of the Pro- 642 tectorate is based upon the Aden Protectorate Order in Council of 648 18 March 1937. (6) Under it the Governor of the Colony is at the A

6. S. R. & O. 1937, pp. 750-57; amended 10 July 1940, S. R. & O. 1940, pp. 397-98.

same time Governor of the Protectorate. (7) The functions exercised

H 7. A protectorate, even one very closely resembling a 600 colony, is not part of the national territory of the protecting state but

remains legally a foreign country. The natives of ooo a protectorate are not British subjects but remain subjects of the local ruler. They do not owe allegiance but only a limited "obedience" to the British Crown; cf. King v. The Earl of Crewe, ex parte Sekgome, Law Reports, King's Bench Division, 1910. v. 2, pp. 619-20. The right of the Crown to exercise legislative and administrative functions in such areas is based, besides treaties with the local governments, upon the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890 (53 & 54)Victoria c. 37, as amended). This act which consolidated earlier legislation, entitles the Crown "to hold, exercise and enjoy any jurisdiction which Her Majesty now has or may at any time hereafter have within a foreign country in the same and as ample amanner as if Her Majesty had acquired that jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory.

in the Colony by the Civil Secretary are here exercised by the Political Secretary. The Protectorate is divided into two parts; the Eastern Protectorate and the Western Protectorate. In contrast with the Colony, the native governmental institutions were left intact and the area is administered according to the principles of indirect rule. The Crown has reserved the right to make laws for peace, good order, and government of the Protectorate. The Governor may enact certain rules and orders and may especially extend to the Protectorate legislation enacted for the Colony. Such legislation, however, applies only to persons who are not natives of the Protectorate. This is of considerable practical importance. To take an example, the mining legislation for the Colony of Aden was extended to the Protectorate by the Governor in 1937. It would apply to an American or British company concerned with mining operations in the Protectorate. In order to be applicable to a native, it would have to be made part of the local native legislation in the individual states. The Supreme Court and the inferior courts of the Colony have jurisdiction in all matters arising in the Protectorate in which any person who is

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642 not a native of the Protectorate is concerned.

648 The relations of the British with the various native states in the Aden Protectorate are based on treaties concluded with the sultans and sheikhs in the course of the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. Treaty relations with neighboring sheikhs were established by the British soon after the occupation of Aden in order to make the waters and roads around the port safe for peaceful traffic. Gradually British influence in the Aden hinterland was increased and, in the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth, protectorate treaties were concluded with most of the more important local rulers. Specimen of the main types of these treaties are given in Appendix I. A list of the states indicating their treaty relations is contained in Appendix II. The older treaties follow specimen A (or A_1), the later ones mostly follow specimen B (or B_1). The most important features of these agreements are the extension of British protection to the native state in question and the promise of the local ruler not to enter into relations with any foreign government without British consent, or to dispose of any part of his territory in favor of a power other than Great Britain. Most of the sultans and sheikhs were granted stipends by the British; in case of non-compliance with the treaty provision, discontinuance of the stipend was used as a weapon to force the rebellious sheikh into line. The protectorates thus established restrict the sovereignty of the local ruler to a very considerable degree. As far as international relations (including those with his immediate neighbors)are concerned, he is wholly unable to pursue an independent course. In internal affairs there exists a somewhat larger degree of autonomy, but British over-all control extends, in most cases, more or less to all fields of administration as far as a regular administration exists at all in the given individual state.

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648 Treaties of the above type were concluded with rulers in the Western as well as the Eastern Protectorate. The relationship between the British and the important sultans in the so-called Hadramaut in the Eastern Protectorate was modified, however, in the late thirties. On 13 August 1937 an agreement was concluded between the British Government and the Qu'ayti Sultan of Shihr and Makalla in which the former agreed to provide a Resident Adviser for the sultanate

63:Simmons et al G-8 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

A 183 extinct volcano with a broad crater which is surrounded on three sides by peaks rising to over 1,800 feet, while the fourth side slopes gradually to the sea. Kamaran Island, important as an international quarantine station until 1951, is administered independently under the Colony.

H 131 The Aden Protectorate has an approximate area of 112,000 square miles, with a coastline of about 740 miles, extending from Ras Murad, at the entrance to the Red Sea, to Ras Dhurbat 'Ali, which marks the frontier with Muscat and Oman. It is bounded on the northwest by the Kingdom of the Yemen, on the east by the Dhufar country under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Muscat, on the north by the desert of Rub' al Khali, the so-called "Empty Quarter" of Arabia, and on the south by the Gulf of Aden. The Protectorate is a composite of H 142 148 independent sultanates and tribal confederations, the rulers and the chiefs of which

p. 235(B)

ADEN AMI
HADHRAMAUT HAB

N 442 648 [635] are bound by protective treaties with Great Britain. Administratively, it is divided into two areas, the Western Aden Protectorate, covering roughly 45,000 square miles in the southwestern highlands, and the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which incorporates the remaining territory and the island of Socotra, about 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, the easternmost point in Africa.

N 193 The geography of the region is characterized by mountains and high plateaus which slope to a sandy plain along the coast and are intersected by deep and often fertile valleys. The topography of Western Aden Protectorate is particularly rugged. Four zones are differentiated: the littoral; the coastal hills reaching up to 7,000 feet in height; the inland plains, with slightly higher elevations; and the interior plateau, at an altitude of 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The dominant feature of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is the Wadi Hadhramaut. The valley, which is broad and well defined, parallels the coast for almost 200 miles before turning southeast toward the sea. It is hemmed in by massive plateaus, with an average elevation of 6,000 feet in the south and 3,500 feet in the north, which are terraced and dissected by numerous secondary wadies. The main valley lies over 100 miles inland, and is separated from the coast by a complex terrain of mountains, steppe and desert.

N 132 Few meteorologic observations have been recorded. Extreme heat, accompanied by high humidity, is encountered in the coastal region during the summer; slightly moderated temperatures at the time of the northeast monsoon, from October to April.

A 132 The mean temperature in the Colony is estimated at 80° F.; 75° F. in the winter and 90° F. in the summer. The daily range is slight in the summer, but cool and sometimes cold nights are experienced during the winter months. The temperatures in the interior vary with the altitude and the season. Marked contrasts exist between the heat of the shut-in wadies and the cooler temperatures of the high plateaus. The rainfall is

p. 256(A)